

Amusements, Lectures, etc., This Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and
 Fifth-ave.—"La Gioconda." Kath. Lenoir.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.
 —"At 11 and 8." "The Great Gypsy." Joseph K. Penet.
 WOOD'S MUSEUM, 400 Broadway, at 2 and 8:
 "The Great Gypsy," etc. Marietta Trapp. Free Willers.

KAPPE'S LION PARK, Eighth-ave. and One-hundred-
 and-fifty-st.—Glorious Lioness and other animals.
 SAN FRANCISCO, MISSELS HALL, No. 585 Broad-
 way—Brooklyn's Band.

Business Notices.

LING WAU, CHINESE PHYSICIAN,
 40 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.

Has 300 remarkable Chinese Medicines, known in America, and
 native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost in-
 credible, relieving the system and annihilating diseases of the Internal
 Organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY.—For all diseases
 with which children are afflicted is Mrs. WINGOLD'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
 It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and
 bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the
 child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-
 York. The Great Eastern Steamship, Messageries Maritimes, and
 other lines. The celebrated SARDANIO "A" WATER, imported by Hon.
 SCHULTER COLEMAN, Gov. HOFFMAN, and other notables. All other
 colored water, and all popular medicines constantly on hand.

DR. GLOVER'S CHAMPION LEVER TRUSS, Elastic
 Strappings, Supporters, &c.
 No. 10 Ann-st. Established in 1820.

TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss
 Office, (established 1820), 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church of the
 Holy Trinity.

ARTIFICIALITIES.—PALMER LIMBS,
 670 Broadway, N. Y. 1, 609 (Therapeutic), Phila.; 41 Green-st., Boston.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an-
 num. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
 Advertising Rates:
 DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25c and 50c per line.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25c, 50c, and \$1 per line.
 According to position in the paper.
 Terms, cash in advance.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this
 morning at 9 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5
 cents.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.
 For the accommodation of up-town resi-
 dents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West
 Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave.,
 and at No. 40 East Eleventh-st., between Broadway and
 Fourth-ave., where advertisements for the TRIBUNE will
 be received up to 7 1/2 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

There is no change in the European situation. Warlike
 preparations continue in both Prussia and France, the
 former concentrating her troops on the frontier. The
 Empress Eugenie is using her influence in favor of war.
 The strike at Mulhouse, France, is becoming
 quiet, 20,000 men being now idle; good order still prevails.
 Scarcely any rain has fallen in France for eleven weeks.
 Particulars of the destruction of the Mexican
 filibustering steamer Forward, show that the vessel was
 captured and destroyed by the boats of the United
 States steamer Mohican, while under the guns of a Mexi-
 can battery, an ensign of the Mohican and one seaman
 being killed. The reported massacre at Pekin still
 lacks confirmation.

The Senate yesterday debated the Omnibus Appropria-
 tion bill, a large number of amendments being adopted.
 In the House, a resolution was adopted for the
 Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.
 The Report of the Conference Committee on the Fund-
 ing bill was considered at length, and rejected—Yeas, 90;
 Nays, 101. A Conference Committee was appointed on the
 bill.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren died at Washington yesterday,
 of heart disease. Two persons were killed and many
 wounded by an accident on the Richmond and Fredericks-
 burg Railroad. A Pennsylvania farmer, 60
 years of age, murdered his wife, fired his dwelling, and
 then hanged himself. A monster Methodist con-
 vention is in progress in Maryland. An Educa-
 tional Convention is in session at Warrenton, Va.
 The trial of the Penitents implicated in the late raid on
 Canada has begun at Canandaigua. Bonds of the
 value of \$1,000 have been taken from a Boston banker.

The Orangemen's celebration of the Battle of the Boyne
 was characterized by a desperate riot, in which eight
 were killed and a number wounded. A jury has
 been selected for the Seannell inquest. Three
 thousand dollars were stolen from a woman in a law
 office yesterday. Three of the young men who
 made the attack on the lager beer saloon on Saturday
 night, and caused the death of Jacob Seible, have been
 committed to the Tombs. The police and ruffians in
 the Eighth Precinct had a serious fight on Monday night.
 Gold, 112 1/2, 113, 113 1/2. Thermometer, 79, 91, 76.

The House insists on the Conference Com-
 mittee's report on the Army bill, including all
 the features of retrenchment. We hope to see
 the Senate forced to give way on this matter,
 and are glad to note that the prospect for it
 is now favorable.

Admiral Dahlgren will live in our history as
 a patriot and a faithful officer, but hardly as
 a great sailor. His active service during the
 Rebellion was not entirely fortunate, and cer-
 tainly not brilliant; while the merits of his ex-
 periments and inventions in gunnery are still
 the subject of grave dispute.

The probable inaccuracy of the recent
 reports about an impending resignation
 of Secretary Fish will lead to hesitation in
 accepting the statements now current that Mr.
 Motley is soon to find a successor in the per-
 son of Mr. Frelinghuysen. This gentleman is a
 most suave and courteous politician, though
 certainly destitute of the national reputation
 usually expected in the occupant of our high-
 est diplomatic post.

Our correspondence from South and Central
 America published this morning is by far the
 most encouraging we have lately had from
 those regions of big earthquakes and petty
 revolutions. There is peace everywhere; and
 numerous internal improvements projected in
 Chili, Peru, Nicaragua, and Honduras indicate
 that at length the people of those little repub-
 lics begin to comprehend wherein the true
 strength of a nation lies.

As Mr. Senator Conkling is reported, in
 journals not remarkable for their accuracy, as
 having made a bitter personal attack on the
 Editor of THE TRIBUNE in secret session of the
 Senate, on Monday evening last, and as the
 words "Courage" and "Cowardice" occur
 in those reports, we respectfully suggest to the
 Senator that it seems due to his own position
 that he should give an authentic version of
 those strictures to the public. We tender him
 for that purpose the use of the columns of THE
 TRIBUNE.

The Senate thinks of yielding in the point
 in dispute between it and the House concern-
 ing the Indian Appropriation bill. By all
 means let it do so, if that course will secure
 the passage of the bill, which is one of the
 measures Congress cannot possibly neglect.
 There is not a Representative nor Senator in
 Congress who can afford to go before the
 people with such sins laid to his charge as
 the reimposition of the Income Tax—a viola-
 tion of faith with the nation—and the failure
 to make the Indian Appropriations—a breach of
 faith with the red men.

A procession of Irish Orangemen, celebrating
 the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne,
 was yesterday attacked in one of the streets
 of this city by Irishmen of another religious

faith, and a riot ensued, in which 8 persons
 were killed and 13 others seriously wounded.
 All manner of weapons were used by the at-
 tacking party, including firearms, and all ages and
 sexes of persons were assaulted. There was not
 the slightest provocation for the outrage on the
 part of the Ribbonmen or Irish Catholics, and
 there is no excuse for the crimes which, in
 their rage, they committed. It is not, we trust,
 vain to hope that these rioters will be pro-
 secuted with such vigor, and where found guilty
 punished with such severity, as shall teach
 them that in American law a difference in re-
 ligious convictions is not a warrant for riot
 and murder.

It appears that the late fight between the
 United States steamer Mohican and the Mexi-
 can pirate Forward resulted in the killing of
 two and the wounding of five Americans.
 Details of the painful affair are furnished
 by telegraph from San Francisco, and pub-
 lished elsewhere. From the accounts it
 seems that the Mexican authorities, who
 were incompetent to prevent the escape
 of the pirates, were strong enough to maltreat
 them when captured. Their persecution of
 the half dozen surrendered by the United
 States officers was so shameful and inhuman
 that the latter had to protest against it, and
 the foreign residents of Mazatlan were forced
 to extend aid to the sufferers.

There is little doubt of great preparations
 for war in both France and Prussia. The dis-
 position of troops has also a threatening aspect,
 and the Army and Navy of each power are
 clearly on a war footing. But as such result
 would follow the slightest indication of hostile
 intent on the part of either power, these
 preparations do not necessarily indicate that a
 war is inevitable. They may tend, however,
 to aggravate a conflict for which there is not
 wanting an inclination and a motive on the
 part, at least, of France. Napoleon maintains
 his threatening attitude and persists in his
 offensive demands, and the effort of Prussia at
 explanation is not accepted. Throughout the
 whole affair the attitude of France has been
 that of an enraged ruffian bent upon insult.
 To be sure, the attitude of Prussia has been
 calculating and somewhat exasperating, but
 she has decidedly the advantage thus far in the
 quarrel.

The pretext which France has used to pro-
 duce a conflict upon which Napoleon has fixed
 his heart for a long time past is removed by
 the withdrawal, now positively announced,
 of Prince Leopold. He is unwilling
 to be the instrument of inflicting
 a war upon Prussia, and has declined the op-
 portunity of being King of Spain. We shall
 now see if France has not another excuse for
 war. It will be strange if she does not dis-
 cover after all that it is the Rhine frontier
 which she wants and for which she proposes
 to do battle—if only her people can be brought
 to support her Emperor.

There was no progress made yesterday in
 Congress on the more important pending bills.
 The Funding bill seems further than ever
 from adoption, having been returned to the
 Conference Committee. The Army bill, also
 reported to the House, was disagreed to,
 and it has been returned to a Conference
 Committee. The disagreement between
 Senate and House on the matter of pay
 to army officers, or rather the system of pay,
 appears irreconcilable, and there is doubtless
 to be, what we have already feared and hinted
 at, no reduction and no reorganization of the
 army. The Indian Appropriation bill is still
 in Committee; and, though it is rumored that
 the Senate Committee talks of yielding the
 technical point in dispute, in order
 to secure the appropriations so earnestly
 demanded, we have faint hopes and fainter
 assurances of the passage of the bill at this
 session. The Georgia bill has also been sent
 to a Conference Committee, and a report upon
 which House and Senate can agree is possible,
 but not probable. The General Appropria-
 tion bill has been made the vehicle for
 numberless Senate jobs, and overlaid with
 amendments it still delays in that body. The
 Naval Appropriation bill rests in the Com-
 mittee of Conference to which it was consigned
 last week, and stands only a chance of being
 rushed through at the last hour, loaded down
 with jobs that outweigh its proposed reduc-
 tions in the Naval force. Nothing has been
 done, or is likely to be done, with the bill or-
 ganizing the Department of Revenue. The
 Tax and Tariff bill, however, is in a forward
 stage, and we shall doubtless have the grim
 satisfaction of recording the Yeas and Nays
 on its passage, within a day or two.

OUR FINANCES AND TAXES.

The United States, during the fiscal year
 which closed with the last month, paid off
 about One Hundred Millions of the capital of
 their Public Debt.

They did this without increasing a tax or a
 public burden of any kind, and after having
 very considerably reduced the war taxes im-
 posed during our great struggle.

They did this at the same time that nearly
 every State, county, and municipality, of the
 loyal section of the Union were likewise en-
 gaged in paying off and canceling debts in-
 curred during that conflict.

They did it without impairing their prosper-
 ity or checking their growth. In no former
 year were more houses erected, more virgin
 acres broken up and put into cultivation, more
 miles of railroad built, or more new furnaces
 and factories constructed and set to work.

They did it without repudiating one honest
 claim on their justice, or evading one valid
 obligation.

They did it at the same time that they paid
 more than \$150,000,000 as interest on their
 vast Debt, and as pensions to the disabled
 soldiers of the late war and the widows and
 children of those who fell in that contest.

Now, all the taxation whereby this magnifi-
 cent result was accomplished has not doomed
 one unfortunate to the poor-house, nor sent a
 child hungry to bed.

If Congress had simply allowed the laws
 governing taxation to stand as they were, we
 should have paid off the last fraction of our
 immense Debt within the next fifteen years;
 and we firmly believe that this would have
 been the wise and statesmanlike course.

We have not yet mastered any of the recent
 discoveries in Finance, nor have we allowed
 any of them to master us. We cling to the
 old notion that a debt is not a blessing but a
 burden, and that this is as true of a National
 Debt as of any other. It may present some
 incidental advantages, or rather alleviations;
 but, on the other hand, a National Debt is a
 National fetter, if not a National peril. Our
 Government has been unable to act with re-
 gard to Cuba as frankly and firmly as it would
 inevitably have done had our Debt been no
 larger than it was ten years ago.

Nor do we cherish even the feeblest faith in
 any scheme of financial legerdemain. Of the

projectors who have bored us with plans for
 paying off the National Debt without cost or
 inconvenience to anybody, we cannot remem-
 ber one who could have paid 25 per cent. of
 his own debts with or without inconvenience,
 nor one who would not have been glad to bor-
 row the means of paying his next week's
 board. In our conception, a debt is only to
 be paid by working, earning, and saving—a
 National Debt the same as any other.

As our National Debt is too large to be paid
 off directly, the first point to be achieved is
 the reduction of its annual burden of interest,
 by funding the bulk of it at lower rates than
 we are now paying; and to the success of
 such funding an ample Revenue and a full
 Treasury are important if not indispensable.
 So long as the Secretary of the Treasury is
 buying up Five to Ten Millions of bonds
 monthly, and canceling or holding them firmly
 out of market, with the means on hand to buy
 more, he is master of the situation, and may
 fairly hope to sell new bonds drawing five per
 cent. or less, in order that he may redeem with
 the proceeds bonds now drawing six per cent.

But it is urged that we cannot sell even
 new Five per cents at par so long as our
 present Five per cents range below par.

Whoever unites in this cavil fails utterly
 to take into account the element of time. Our
 Six per cents, which have 12 or 15 years to
 run before the Government will be at liberty
 to pay them off, are to-day worth considerably
 more than the Five-Twenties, which are Six
 per cents, payable whenever the Government
 shall see fit within the next 10 or 15 years.
 So, a new Five per cent, having a considerable
 term to run before the right to pay it off
 would accrue, might, and probably would, bear
 a considerably higher price than one liable to
 be paid off within the next few years.

It seems clear to us that Congress has pur-
 sued a short-sighted policy in wiping out our
 surplus Revenue, while the arduous and diffi-
 cult task of funding our Debt at a lower rate
 of interest remains not merely unaccomplished,
 but not yet well begun. The slight relief af-
 forded to the tax-payers in the present will
 cost them several dollars for one in the not
 distant future.

The engineers of this national mischief style
 themselves "Revenue Reformers," being afraid
 or ashamed to appear in their true character
 of Free Traders. What they mean by their
 clamor for the reduction of taxes was to ef-
 fect the overthrow of the Protective policy;
 and this aim has been utterly defeated.

The Revenue is cut down to the lowest di-
 mensions compatible with the maintenance of
 our public faith, but the noble fabric of Pro-
 tection to Home Industry stands unshaken.
 Their next assault upon it will have to be
 made in a more open, direct, manly attitude.

The Democrats vote steadily for every propo-
 sition to reduce or repeal taxes. If they were
 in power, and not too much in dread of a re-
 action which would throw them out, they
 would repudiate the National Debt by the
 simple and easy process of taking off tax after
 tax until nothing should remain in the Treas-
 ury wherewith to pay either principal or in-
 terest. They steadily vote down taxes, because
 they would rejoice to see the fulfillment of
 their multimillion prophecies that the Debt never
 would nor could be paid.

Our Republican friends who so eagerly vie
 with them in taking off taxes, hoping thus to
 commend themselves to popular favor, are sure
 to be beaten in the race. We think they will
 realize, at last, that they might better not have
 entered upon a contest in which they cannot
 possibly win.

A COUNTERFEIT NAPOLEON.

We learn from a Paris paper that the French
 Emperor has his "double, or other self," in the
 person of a mud-complexioned and dull-eyed
 American, who shows himself from time
 to time in public, and who, moreover, increases
 his marvelous resemblance to the Emperor by
 imitating his tricks of manner and movement.
 He is often mistaken for the Emperor as he
 moves around Paris on foot or on horseback,
 and there are occasionally ludicrous scenes
 from this cause.

We should think that this counterfeit Na-
 poleon the Third might be a very useful per-
 sonage in case of the outbreak of hostilities
 between France and Prussia. He might take
 the Emperor's place, for example, as the nomi-
 nal head and leader of the French army, and
 thus save his real Majesty a great deal of
 trouble and danger. We can imagine the
 wild enthusiasm of the troops when he made
 his appearance, mustache and all. We can
 fancy how they would rush at the enemy
 when they felt that his eye—his dull eye—was upon them. We can
 imagine how they would march, even though
 worn out, when they saw him descend from his
 horse and march beside them, with his short
 legs. We can fancy how even the wounded
 and dying would be inspired and consoled
 when, after the battle was fought, he stalked
 over the field of victory, giving one word of
 kindness, another a drink from his canteen,
 and another perhaps the *baton* of a Marshal.
 We can imagine the exultant shouts of loyalty
 and devotion that would rend the heavens as
 he rode back to France, at the head of his
 troops, after his German triumph.

And then, in case the counterfeit "Jacobs"
 who passed for the "real original" were to be
 so unfortunate as to receive a wound in some
 part of his counterfeit person during the cam-
 paign, we can see how the "genuine Jacobs,"
 beside saving himself all peril and pain, would
 be able, at an opportune moment, to emerge
 from his hiding place in the Tuileries and
 show himself in Paris, as a proof of Divine
 protection and miraculous triumph over the
 dangers which had menaced him. In fact, the
 Emperor might make his "double" of the
 greatest possible service in the present crisis.
 He should cease to look on his American alter
 ego with animosity, jealousy, or suspicion, and
 should pay him a handsome salary for under-
 taking the disagreeable duties which might be
 performed by one as well as by the other.

THE BROOKLYN BONDS.

It has already been announced that Mayor
 Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn has been compelled to
 surrender in his contest with the Board of
 Aldermen and the Prospect Park Commis-
 sioners. The essential facts in the case are that
 an act of the Legislature made it the duty of
 the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk of Brook-
 lyn to sell City bonds not to exceed in all
 \$2,000,000, and to deposit the proceeds to the
 credit of the "Park Improvement Fund." The
 act was passed in May last, and soon there-
 after the Park Commissioners made a requi-
 sition for \$100,000, and at the same time added
 600 laborers to their working force. The bonds
 were prepared, but the Mayor refused to sign
 them, on the ground that the Legislature had
 exceeded its authority in the act authorizing
 their issue. After considerable delay a Judge
 of the Supreme Court issued a peremptory
 mandamus, directing the Mayor to sign the
 bonds; but by consent the case was argued

before a full bench, which declared the act
 constitutional, thus overruling the Mayor's ob-
 jections. On Saturday last he signed the bonds
 under protest, declaring his intention to carry
 the case to the Court of Appeals.

By his course in this matter Mayor Kalb-
 fleisch has subjected himself to much severe
 newspaper criticism. We have high respect
 for the intentions of the Mayor in so far as he
 acts as a conscientious and watchful guardian
 of the public credit of Brooklyn. But there is
 such a thing as overdoing the role of an econ-
 omist. The tax-payers of Brooklyn will, no
 doubt, appreciate and applaud any proper
 efforts on the part of their chief magistrate to
 repress extravagant or reckless expenditures;
 but it may well be doubted whether they
 would object to being taxed for the money
 necessary to complete, beautify, and maintain
 their already beautiful Park. If Brooklyn ex-
 pects to double her population every twelve
 or fifteen years, as heretofore, she must offer
 adequate inducements to people to settle there.
 Prospect Park is one of those inducements.
 Mayor Kalbfleisch thinks that a low rate of
 taxation would be a greater one. Possibly he
 is right. We like, at any rate, his sturdy
 stand against unnecessarily increasing the
 Public Debt; but when he undertakes to ac-
 complish his object by refusing to obey a law
 which he is required to execute, on the ground
 that he thinks it unconstitutional, we must
 demur. He was elected to administer, not to
 determine the validity of law. In short, he is
 Mayor, not Judge.

THE FUNDING BILL IN A NEW FORM.

There has been no mismanagement in Con-
 gress during the present session more glaring
 than that of the finances. The Appropriation
 Committee has done much better than for
 many Congresses past, but it has not redeemed
 the brilliant and encouraging promises of the
 early days of the session. The Banking and
 Currency Committee has secured, as its prin-
 cipal work, a bill which we could well have
 dispensed with, and which is no sooner adopted
 than it develops a strong opposition to more
 needful measures. The Ways and Means
 Committee in the House has failed abso-
 lutely in its Tax and Tariff measures, reducing
 those duties and taxes which were just and
 equitable, and imposing those which were un-
 fair and odious. We fear we must now add
 to its other faults the sacrifice of the most
 important measure of the session—the Fund-
 ing bill. In brilliant contrast with these re-
 peated failures of the Congressional financiers,
 how far wiser and more economical appears
 the straightforward, simple, and positive pol-
 icy of the Executive, by which the National
 Debt has been reduced at the rate of more
 than \$12,000,000 a month!

When the Funding bill reached the House,
 though admitted to be a measure which the
 whole people demanded and every industrial
 and commercial interest required, action upon it
 was deferred several weeks, in order that the
 Income Tax, which the entire nation execrated,
 might first be forced through. It was believed
 that when that object was attained the Funding
 bill would be adopted, but if we are to judge
 by the latest action of the House, it was a hope
 born to be blighted. In the last days of the
 session, with half a dozen other measures
 to be acted upon, a Conference Committee
 on the Funding bill has proposed an entirely
 new measure, and the House has rejected the
 report, and again referred the bill to the Com-
 mittee. The new bill itself is perhaps better
 than the originals of House and Senate, for in
 the compromise the best features of the re-
 jected Senate bill were restored. Its provi-
 sions were for a larger amount than that named
 in the first bill—fifteen hundred millions, in-
 stead of one thousand millions of dollars,
 being the aggregate amount of bonds to be
 issued. There were to be only \$500,000,000
 of the high-priced, short-timed bonds, while
 \$1,000,000,000 of four-percents, to run thirty
 years, were suggested. The rates of interest,
 5, 4, and 4 per cent, were retained. The
 clause which authorized the payment of in-
 terest on gold deposits in the Treasury was
 restored in a modified form. A commission
 for advertising and selling the bonds was
 allowed, and the new banks to be organized
 under the Currency bill lately passed were to
 be required to deposit as security the low-
 priced bonds. This last provision seems to have
 aroused the opposition of the whole West and
 South, in which the new banks are to be lo-
 cated, and the absolute failure of the Funding
 bill in consequence of this antagonism is
 threatened.

The bill has been returned to the Committee
 which introduced the bank clause, and will
 doubtless be immediately reported again. At
 least we sincerely hope so. The measure is
 too important to be sacrificed. We be-
 lieve that either of the bills proposed
 by House or Senate would, if adopted at
 once, enable the Secretary to fund at
 least half the debt, and one or the other
 ought to be adopted. We do not believe that
 the bank clause, however commendable in
 itself, is absolutely necessary to the success of
 the funding scheme, and it ought not to longer
 endanger the passage of the bill. There is lit-
 tle hope of reconciling the Western and South-
 ern members to its adoption, and for that reason
 we hope it will be dropped by the Com-
 mittee. But if we have the bill in some shape,
 we can trust the Secretary of the Treasury to
 do all the rest that is possible.

ENGLISH PROTECTIONISTS.

A meeting was held in London on the 29th
 of June to take into consideration the effect
 of the French commercial treaty which is now
 about to expire. The Chairman and principal
 speaker, Mr. J. Fielden, M. P., was anxious to
 have it understood that this was not "an out-
 and-out Protectionist meeting;" but he did
 believe that, "as laid down by Mr. Cobden and
 carried out by the French treaty, Free Trade
 had been protection to the foreign workman
 and ruin to the laboring population of En-
 gland." After pointing out the danger which
 threatened the manufacturing prosperity and
 consequent greatness of England, he proposed
 the following resolution, which was adopted:
 "That great distress has long been felt by all classes
 of traders, and that it has fallen with peculiar weight on
 large bodies of artisans and laboring people; while in the
 poorer ranks poverty and destitution have prevailed to
 an extent and for a time heretofore unknown in this
 country; that many persons of all classes throughout
 the kingdom, and particularly among the most intelligent
 of the working classes, are of opinion that this distress
 is, in great part, attributable to our fiscal arrangements,
 and more particularly to the Commercial Treaty with France."

The sentiment expressed in this meeting is
 undoubtedly on the increase in England, as we
 have more than once shown. After all, even
 Free Traders have some idea of logic—always
 excepting *The Evening Post*, when the
 shoemakers complained the other day that they
 could not get work for more than two-thirds
 of the year, because the supply was (in excess
 of the demand, assured them that they would
 find relief in a Free Trade tariff permitting

the unlimited importation of French shoes,
 and so leaving them with hardly any work at
 all!

The kind of patriotism which induced the
 House to break a solemn pledge with the
 people by renegeing the Income Tax may be
 judged by this fact, that out of the 116 mem-
 bers who voted to continue the impost, 60, or
 more than one-half, represented districts which,
 according to the report of the Commissioner of
 Internal Revenue for 1869, did not pay one-
 half as much income tax as did the VIIIth
 District in the City of New-York alone. This
 district, which was allowed but one voice to
 protest against this onerous burden, paid an
 income tax last year of \$2,457,312, while the
 districts whose 60 representatives cried out for
 more tax paid only about one million dollars
 into the Treasury from the same source. Noth-
 ing can better illustrate the injustice of Con-
 gress in this matter than do these figures.
 When the Conference Committee makes its
 report the eyes of the people will be turned
 upon every Senator of that majority who once
 voted down the Income Tax, and his vote
 will be remembered. A necessity for the pas-
 sage of some Tax bill will be no excuse; no
 such necessity exists. With the death of the
 Income Tax the present Internal Revenue law
 will be far better than is the one now in the
 hands of a Conference Committee.

The Baptist clergymen who met in Boston
 to protest against the impiety of not sending
 Dickens to hell seem to have had a delightful
 time. The Rev. Dr. Mason objected to the
 phrase "final retribution" of the unbelievers,
 because he did not think it was true, and the
 Rev. and celebrated Mr. Fulton replied that
 Dr. Mason would yet find that it was true—
 which we consider a very neat and pretty ex-
 tinguisher. Then Mr. Fulton, who has been
 kicking the dead lion lustily for about three
 weeks, varied his performance by repeating
 scandalous stories about living ladies, and
 boasted that he made it his business to
 "preach hell" in Boston, which we are quite
 ready to believe. Finally it occurred to the
 brethren that if God wanted to damn Dickens
 he could do it without their help, and that
 the fate of the departed would probably not
 be changed by any influence their convention
 could bring to bear—even though they should
 pass a resolution unanimously; so the meeting
 adjourned. It was a lamentable affair all
 through, but we regret nothing about it so
 much as that Dickens had not an opportunity
 to describe it.

The Canadians are indignant at the report,
 apparently well founded, that the crown has
 granted an unconditional amnesty to Riel and
 the other leaders of the Red River rebellion,
 and that the expedition now marching towards
 Fort Garry will consequently not be obliged
 to fight. The offenses of Riel, especially his
 horrible execution of Scott, do seem too grave
 to be overlooked; but Great Britain has re-
 peatedly warned the Canadians that she does
 not mean to fight for them except in the last
 extremity, and since they are determined not
 to fight for themselves, why should not the
 crown make peace on the easiest terms? In
 the course of a generation or so it will prob-
 ably get through the Canadian skull that noth-
 ing will be so good for the Dominion as inde-
 pendence; and very soon after that we shall
 have the whole Confederation clamoring for an-
 nexation.

Mr. James Brooks, who frequently and
 vehemently proclaims his devotion to the in-
 terests of the country, has just announced his
 belief that smuggling is for the good of the
 country, though rather bad, as he admits, for
 the Treasury. It is